

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Pennsylvania Canal, No. 2.

We are not disposed to doubt the utility of Canals in general. That they would be useful in a commercial country, a level soil, and warm climate, we are willing to admit. But it no more follows as a necessary conclusion, that they would be useful in the barren or mountainous wildernesses of North America, than that Banks would be useful to the Mandan or Ricara Indians. A stove is a very comfortable and useful thing in the climate of Pennsylvania; but it would lose its utility in Georgia or Alabama. It is not the abstract thing, then, that is useful, but it depends upon the appropriate concatenation of contingencies; and a Canal might be useful thro' New York and not through Pennsylvania. Were men to deliberate dispassionately, and reflect coolly, or, at least, argue rationally, we should not need to offer such palpable arguments; but when we hear men of acknowledged sense join in the cry that New York has dug a canal, and we must dig one too—that New York has expended her 10 millions, and Pennsylvania can do the same—and advance the idea, that the mere digging a canal, without regard to circumstances, would restore our fancied loss of rank; when prejudice, interest, or a prevailing epidemic mania, blindfold men's understandings, or derange their senses,—we must use arguments too simple to be required on ordinary occasions—when they are to combat hypotheses too silly to be advanced only by distempered imaginations. If nature has furnished New York with superior advantages for canalizing; if she has got "in advance of us," by the development of her superior natural resources; shall we envy her advantages, or attempt to equal what nature has denied us the means of accomplishing? This reminds us of the story of the frog and the ox. We think the experiment equally foolish; and we will certainly be mistaken, if the result is not equally as disastrous in the end.

But let us examine the advantages proposed by the great champion of the canal, Dr. Lehman, in his report in committee upon inland navigation. Speaking of the Canal, he says "upon which one boat, with the aid of one horse, one man, and one boy, will carry 25 tons to a greater distance in a day than can be carried upon a turnpike by ten men, forty horses." Sec. "that the release of so many horses will have a favorable influence upon the manufacturing industry. Upon the land which now produces food for horses, sheep may be fed and wool produced; while coal may be carried on the canal to work steam engines, & thus an industrious & thriving class of consumers be created in the immediate neighborhood of the Farmer." In speaking of the proposed sections embraced in the act, he says that "sound policy would demand the expenditure in contemplation, were it only to afford ocular proof to our citizens, of the comparative advantages of canals and an imperfect river navigation." These, then, are the great benefits to result from the canal, for these are the advantages enumerated by the Dr. who is the organ of the canal party, and who, it will be presumed, would not have let slip so favorable an opportunity of representing all its benefits to the people, who were to be benefited by the measure, and who were to sanction it by their voices, and support it with their purses. We are then to kill off our present stock of horses, burn our waggon, fence up our turnpikes, convert our wheat fields into pasture grounds, beat our plough shares into shepherd's crooks, dig ditches along side of the majestic Susquehanna and Allegheny, to "carry coal or" to be sure, for we should hardly need them to transport our wool, build steam engines for the consumption of the coal, and all this in order to furnish the poor stupid Pennsylvania Farmer with an "ocular proof of the advantages of a perfect canal navigation over an imperfect river or one," and to create a new class of consumers amongst us—It is not then pretended that the Farmer is to be benefited by the Canal. But if the farmer is to be benefited, why persuade him to give up his useful occupation and turn shepherd? If he is not, pray who is? But I am not convinced that the Dr. can persuade us to exchange our horses for sheep, and our wheat fields for pasture grounds. The southern and eastern farmer who lives contiguous to market, will not need to transport his produce by his own labor, so long as he continues to farm his soil—for these plain reasons. 1st. The Farmer must keep horses and waggons to farm with. 2d. He could not otherwise employ a laborer or of his teams and superior lands in the winter season. 3rd. The country merchant will always find his advan-

tage in dealing in the cities whence he can have his goods brought to the door by his neighboring farmer at a less expense, less hazard, less difficulty, & in less time than he could possibly have by a canal—this reciprocal advantage and connection must continue to exist between the farmer and country merchant, and will be preferred besides the farmer can assist in the western trade, by now and then hauling a load for the western merchant.

So long as the Allegheny continues to be a lumber country, they must and will prefer a river navigation.—Their lumber, their iron, their coal, their flour, whiskey, &c. will always find a cheaper and readier market, by the river—we say cheaper, because they pay no toll and it requires fewer men and horses to convey it—we say readier, because should their arrangements enable them to export their produce through the winter season, the canal would be useless, as it must in this cold climate be frozen up—and in the spring, which suits them exactly, as the winter is occupied in preparing produce for market, the river affords them a mode of conveyance every way much superior to that of a Canal. It cannot then benefit the community on this side of the mountains.—But it is to be a matter of grand state policy—it is to divert the trade of the west and of the lake country—it is to open a sluice through the Allegheny mountain, through which the traffic of the west and the north & the south is to flow into the bosom of our metropolis, and enrich our exchequer by, we cannot tell what means.—The state is to make it, the State is to own it, and the state is to obtain its exclusive advantages—with the New York canal on the north, and the Chesapeake and Ohio on the south, we think even this advantage extremely problematical.

But should it answer the most sanguine calculations of its friends upon this point, and pour into the bosom of our seaboard all the produce of the interminable west, would it not reduce our already too depreciated markets, and thereby leave an unfavorable influence upon the agricultural class of the community, and as agriculture is the stamina of the community, whatever injures it, must have a similar and proportionate effect upon the whole. This state policy then, is not to encourage domestic industry, to promote the agricultural interest at home, to swell the state treasury and nourish internal prosperity, by stimulating individual enterprise, and increasing the mass of property and wealth in the bosom of the state. But the commonwealth is to resolve itself into a stock jobbing incorporation, derive its revenue from foreign trade, promote the industry of external countries, glut our markets with our own staple from a foreign soil, and fatten the treasury at the expense of the neglect and destruction of the community. This is our opinion resembles the state policy of Old Spain, who while she enriched her treasury from abroad, suffered her country to sink into beggary and ruin; which must always result when the government and people, the state and the community, are distinguished. The state treasury is the purse of the people, and any means of replenishing it which does not enrich the people, is doubtful and dangerous, and if pursued in will prove ruinous in the end.—It cannot therefore we think prove useful to the people or to the state, and we think the farmer would stand in his own light to promote it. If however the state can make the canal without the assistance of the farmer, we have no objection. Her ability to do so shall be the subject of our next number.

A Pennsylvania Farmer.
From the Philadelphia Gazette.

FROM EUROPE.
The Norfolk Herald furnishes us with extracts from Liverpool papers to the 29th June, and London to the 28th, the latter one day later than those received at this port by the Mentor.

Both Cobbett and Hunt have been completely distanced in their electioneering races.

Towards the close of the election at Preston, and in some other places, the military were called in to keep the people in order.

At Waterford, Ireland, Beresford, the candidate of the Orange party, was left out by a large majority.

One of the courtiers, built for the Pacha of Egypt, at Marseilles, left that port on the 17th June, under French colors and conveyed by a French corvette.

Complaints continued to be made of the depredations of the Greek pirates.

A sturgeon, weighing 2 cw. and measuring 8 feet in length was caught in the Thames being the largest known for 35 years past.

Agassiz's from Constantinople state that all appearance of a truce exists among the Riazas and the Porte has

subsided. The ratification of the treaty, however, was not expected from St. Petersburg by the end of January. Disgusting sights were exhibited at Constantinople, particularly on the walls of the Seraglio; the mangled forms of the Greeks, particularly the heads and ears of the heroes who had signalized themselves in the defence of their country.

The Turkish fleet had sailed at last; 5 line of battle ships and 4 heavy frigates. They join the Captain Pacha at the Dardanelles, and it is said proceed to Hydra.

From the United States Gazette.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the William Burns and the Don Quixotte, the New York Editors have London and Paris papers to the 13th July. We extract from the Commercial Advertiser and Statesman the following items of intelligence.

Mr. Brougham has lost his election in Westmoreland. Tory candidates succeeded by above 600 majority. Mr. B. will again, we presume, go into Parliament as a rotten borough member.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The British revenue for the quarter ending the 5th ult. was 7,92,000 less than the average of the quarters ending the same period for the last three years, the revenue being about £12,000,000.

A serious riot took place in Dublin on the 10th, which originated in a figure having been placed at the mast-head of a vessel in the river, upon a Shanrock, with two small streamers of orange ribbon flying on the figure. Stones were thrown by the mob, which were returned from the vessel by discharges of loaded musketry. The riot was quelled by the exertions of the police, horse and foot.

The wreck of a British vessel timber loaded, was fallen in with in lat. 45, 48, long. 28, 30, by the brig Hunter, at Gibraltar, on board of which was found three human skeletons in the most awful condition.

The British Government is about preparing another expedition for the Arctic Pole. The command will be entrusted to Capt. Parry, in the Hecla, the vessel in which he made his last voyage. Its object is said to be more of a commercial than of a scientific character. Capt. P. will take with him

light cannons and launches of a particular construction, in order, if possible, to make a nearer approach to the Pole.

The woollen cloth market at Leeds and Huddersfield, and the piece market at Bradford, all continue in one state of extreme depression. At Dewsbury, where not more than one half of the working classes are employed, a subscription has been raised, and application has been made to the London Society for relief in aid of that subscription. A meeting of the principal inhabitants was held on Monday (8th ult.) to devise means for employing the poor, when it was determined to afford employment by picking potatoes from the bed of the river, and breaking them upon the roads.

The Sun gives an account of a poor Irish woman, with three children one about four months old, who, in a state of complete exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, sat down on some steps at Manchester, where she was found by a gentleman soon afterwards, dying. Notwithstanding the prompt attendance of a surgeon and every possible attention, she died on the day after.

The tread mill has been imported into Demerara, as one of the punishments under the new regulations of Government. It has spread terror through the whole Colony, particularly as one of the first negroes ordered to the mill was obstinate, refused to work, fell back, and was killed on the spot.

FRANCE.
The 50th anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at Paris, by the most numerous company of Americans, that the occasion has yet brought together there. The "Nation's Guest" was to join them publicly, for the first time since his return from America, and many who had made arrangements for leaving Paris remained to be of the party. Among the guests invited to meet General La Fayette, were his connections Count Lasseyne and Count Segur; the former distinguished by his zealous co-operation in every useful and generous enterprise. The latter the early and constant friend of Lafayette, of whose determination to embark in the American struggle he has given so interesting an account in his memoirs.

The Company assembled at the 'Café de la Bourse, Boulevard du Temple, where at half past six o'clock, they sat down to a lastful dinner, at which Mr. Baret the American Consul presided, assisted by Mr. Peabody of Salem.

The following is one of the regular toasts.

Our Father as Benefactor General Lafayette.—We can but add our voice to the echo of our Country's.

General La Fayette rose and presented his affectionate thanks. Two years ago, said he, I rose from this convivial American table, to embark for the happy and beloved land, where the reception I have met, the wonders of creation and improvement I have witnessed, the sight of public prosperity and personal felicity, it has been my delight to enjoy, have far exceeded even what a grateful sense of past obligations, and a fond confidence in the immense powers of Republican Freedom had warranted me to anticipate. So, gentlemen, after having visited the twenty-four States of the Union, after having on the glorious ground of Bunker Hill, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the 17th of June, I had the pleasure to hail the last Fourth of July on the spot where at my landing had begun a series of most gratifying and affecting welcomes. Now, gentlemen, I am happy to have joined you in celebrating the half century epoch of that era of a new social order, which has already pervaded the American hemisphere, and cannot fail more to enlighten and enfranchise the world; the happier I am to be here amidst so numerous a

concourse of citizens from the United States, (permit one of your revolutionary veterans to observe it,) as I know, that the more they see of Europe, the more they will be attached to the institutions of their own country—institutions founded on the rights of man, republican virtue, practical liberty, plain politics, true representation, and self-government. It is under the impression of those sentiments that I offer this toast—

"The budget of American Freedom—Let other nations reflect on what it costs, and what it fetches."

The Helvetic Government has just issued a decree, forbidding young men to smoke tobacco till after their first communion, which is generally at 17 years of age.

Private letters state that Lord Cochran cruised for some time off St. Vincent until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkins' tremendous steam—68 pounders. His Lordship's own ship the Perseverance is a steam vessel of 400 tons.

At Tours on the 1st of July, a fire broke out in the Tower of Charnes, where a lead foundry was established, which burned with such violence that in a short time the whole edifice was destroyed. Two workmen, unable to descend, had the courage to place themselves astride upon a projecting stone spout at the summit (150 feet high) from which "bad eminence" they were rescued with great difficulty.

From Constantinople.—A revolt took place among the Janissaries on the 15th June, but was quelled at Constantinople on the 19th.—The accounts received by the French government upon this subject, and published in the *Evénements*, were quite alarming. The Janissaries revolted on account of the Nizari Djezid. It was reported among them that this new organization was by virtue of a decree of Soliman, yet notwithstanding this they took up arms. Sulian Mahmoud returned immediately from the country, caused the standard of the Prophet to be hoisted and summoned all the faithful to it. Eight thousand Topatches assembled and turned their cannon against the Janissaries, who for 3 days defended themselves in the streets and their quarters. All those who did not submit have been exterminated; on the 19th, tranquility was restored.

From the Greeks.—The cause of the Greeks continues to grow more deplorable; and it is now affirmed that another butchery has taken place; but as there is no date affixed to the article, and the statement is almost too monstrous for belief, there is a hope that it may be erroneous. It is contained in the *Fineste Observer* to this effect:—Ibrahim Pacha has made himself master of Calavite, where 10,000 and Greeks, including all the women and children, were put to the sword.

The late Mrs. Beauchamp.—The following letter, said to have been written by this woman, two days before her death, was addressed to a lady of Frankfort, who had been a kind friend during her stay in prison with her husband, and politely delivered by Mr. Beauchamp's aged father, a few days after the execution. It is dated July 5, 1825.

"DEAR MADAM: I should be wanting in that gratitude I owe you, could I withhold this last tribute of exalted worth.

"This day's sun will set to rise no more upon my unfortunate husband and myself. But we die happy and contented. His spirit soars aloft in the conscious rectitude of his life. He dies without a sigh of regret for his earthly fall. He dies for pursuing the least dictates of his conscience. I feel that he has done right, that he has done a glorious deed, a just action.

to the sight of all just spirits in the wide universe. Although he was my all on earth, without whom I would never have lived in any event; and although the death of Colonel Sharp has cost us both our lives, yet strange as it may seem to some I can never regret it. No, I would deliberately have chosen the day Mr. Beauchamp started to Frankfort to kill Colonel Sharp, to have lain down with him, as I shall this evening do, and have gladly quit the world, rather than Colonel Sharp should have lived. These were the mutual feelings which we then expressed, and we do not shrink from acting up to them. As to myself, whatever weak minds may say of it, I glory to die with the lord of my bosom's love, who so freely dies for me. I am sensible no one can possibly conceive of the happy, cheerful tranquility, nay, joy, with which we await our destined hour to quit this world. A few hours more, and we shall be in eternity. Your kindness and sympathy, my dear madam, also adds a most gratifying solace to the mind of your grateful but dying ANN BEAUCHAMP.

Mrs. —

FRANKFORT, July 29.
Isaac B. Deha.—This wretched man will probably recover of the ghastly wound which he inflicted upon his own neck. We have no very late accounts, as we should have had, if he had died. The *Cynthiana* paper of Friday the 22d, contains a statement of his case, drawn up by the surgeons, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:—

"He can now sit, stand, walk or lie, as inclination may require. His confinement for a period of twenty months in jail, his abstinence for some time previous to the infliction of the injury, and the loss of blood at the time, all conspired to render his case less fatal than it would have been under other circumstances.—The wound is now suppurating kindly, small granulations are springing up over the surface; he breathes easily, coughs but little, rests tolerably well of nights, takes food in sufficient quantity, and on the whole, there are no symptoms threatening immediate danger.

"He is an afflicting spectacle. A combination of circumstances have made the unhappy man extensively known, and we have been thus minute in detailing the case, and endeavoring to free it of technicality, in order that all may understand it.

Again we have from the West a melancholy tale.—We learn from a private source, that, about two weeks ago, Dr. Young, a Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky, shot and killed, in the street of Elizabethtown, Mr. HARDIN, a lawyer from Breckenridge county. Of so aggravating and atrocious a character was the cause of this act, as to shield Dr. Y. from prosecution, and almost to justify the act in the public opinion. Mr. Hardin was one who opposed the reelection of Dr. Y. and is supposed to have been partly led by vindictive feeling to commit the outrage which fore-ran his death. Nothing short of an atrocious violation of the sanctuary of his domestic hopes and happiness could have instigated a man of the amiable character of Dr. Y. to commit this rash act. Nat. Int.

MORE KENTUCKY MURDERS.
LOUISVILLE, Ken. July 21.

Two men were assassinated in the county of Nelson, last week, on Friday. One was a Mr. Cauffman of that county, the other a Mr. Courtney from Mississippi. They were shot in a by-path, in a dark, shady woods, a few miles east of Bardstown. The bodies were not found until Saturday evening or Sunday morning. They were both shot with rifle balls, in the back. One appeared to have been killed instantly, and to have been dragged a little distance from the path, into the woods. The other who had two wounds, appeared to have received the first in the shoulder, and to have run some forty yards, dropping blood freely as he went and then to have received another and a fatal shot, and was left in the path. The account has been brought to this place by two different men from Nelson, and may no doubt be relied on.

Three individuals, a father and two sons, we understand, are suspected, and have been arrested and confined, upon a charge of having perpetrated this horrible outrage, and circumstances of great weight are mentioned as grounds for suspecting them.

Commentator.

At every fact relative to the survivors of "the times that tried men's souls" is one of peculiar interest at the present moment, it may well be mentioned that Mr. John Jay is the only surviving member of the Congress of 1774. Kinderhook Her.



The Parterre.

"OTILE-DULON."
From the Italian of Vincenzo Filicaja.
PROVIDENCE.
Even as a mother o'er her children bending,
Yearns with maternal love—her fond end
And gentle kiss to each in turn extending;
One at her foot, one on her knees she places—
And from their eyes, and words, and speaking faces
Their varying wants, and wishes comprehend;
To one a look—to one a word addresses—
Even with her frown a mother's fondness blending;
So o'er us watches Providence on high,
And hope to some, and help to others lends,
And yields alike to all an open ear.

STANZAS.
The earliest chain which binds the heart,
Will ever be the brightest—strongest;
And though the treasure'd links may part,
Their memory will linger longest:
The earliest tone that love can speak,
Will still be sweetest to the ear;
The earliest glance, until it break,
Still to the heart will be most dear.
And though the lovely beam be set,
That on our youthful vision shone,
'Twill linger, like the twilight, yet,
Which glimmers though its orb be gone;
And though in manhood's later hours,
Love still may weave a rosy chain
To bind its victim—yet its flowers
Can never bloom so fair again.

RESIGNATION.
Of all the duties that are command-
ed, there is none which more adorns the
Christian character, than that of resig-
nation! Behold the man pressed down
by calamity—see his fortune torn from
him by the iron arm of avarice and op-
pression: See his children wrested
from his paternal embrace by the icy
hand of death! Is he a Christian?
The mild and placid look of resig-
nation, sits upon his brow. He knows
that it is but the chastisement of a kind,
affectionate parent. The man of the
world is astonished at what he calls
fortitude: but go to him, and ask him,
why does content sit upon thy brow,
under these complicated calamities?
He will answer, Him that is the au-
thor, and who will become the finisher
of my faith, has told me that in the
world I should have tribulation; but
that in Him I should have peace.
He has also bade me to be of good
cheer, for he had overcome the world:
and I expect, through him, not only to
overcome the world, but also, death,
hell, and the grave.

Beautiful Sentiment. "As the
vine, which has long twined its foliage
around the oak, and been lifted by it
into sunshine, when the hardy plant is
rified by the thunderbolt, clings around
it with caressing tendrils, and binds up
its scattered boughs; so it is bounti-
fully ordered by Providence, that wo-
man, who is the more dependant and
ornament to man in his happier hours,
should be his stay and solace, when
smitten with sudden calamity, winding
herself in the rugged recesses of his
nature, tenderly supporting the droop-
ing head, and binding up the broken
heart."
Sketch Book.

Tithonus entreated of Jupiter to be
immortal; his request was granted;
but having neglected to ask never to
grow old, he at last became so tired of
life that he was content to be changed
into a grasshopper. There is a good
hint in this fable of the ancients.

"To be attached to the sub-division,
to love the little platoon we belong to,
in society, is," says Burke, "the first
principle (the germ as it were) of pub-
lic affections. It is the first link in
the series by which we proceed to-
wards a love to our country and to
mankind."

The best way to secure reputation, is
not by a proud defiance of public opin-
ion; but by guiding our actions in such
a manner, as that public opinion may,
in the end, be securely defied, by hav-
ing been, previously respected and
dreaded.

General Hamilton so organized the
Treasury Department of the general
government, that little remained to be
done by his successors, except the
more comprehensive application of the
original system, and the management
of details. Burke observed of Lord
Clive's operations in India—"Clive for-
ded a deep water over an unknown
bottom;—he left a bridge for his suc-
cessors, over which the lame could
hobble and the blind might grope their
way."

**MODES OF SALUTING IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**—Green-
landers have none, and laugh at the i-
dea of one person being inferior to an-
other.
Islanders near the Philippines take
a person's hand or foot, and rub it o-
ver their face.
Laplanders apply their noses strong-
ly against the person they salute.
In New-Guinea, they place leaves
upon the heads of those they salute.
In the Straits of the sound, they
raise the left foot of the person they
salute, passing it gently over the face.
The inhabitants of the Philippines
bend very low, placing their hands on
their cheeks, and raise one foot in the
air with the knee bent.
An Ethiopian takes the robe of an-
other and ties it about him so as to
leave his friend almost naked.
The Japanese take off a slipper, and
the people of Arracan their sandals, in
the street, and their stockings in the
house, when they salute.
Two negro kings, on the coast of Af-
rica, salute by snapping the middle fin-
ger three times.

The inhabitants of Calmene, when
they would show a particular attach-
ment, open a vein, and present the
blood to their friends as a beverage.
If the Chinese meet after a long
separation, they fall on their knees,
bend their faces to the earth two or
three times, and use many other af-
fected modes. They have also a kind
of ritual, or academy of compliments,
by which they regulate the number of
bows, genuflections, and words, to be
spoken on any occasion. Ambassadors
practice forty days these ceremonies,
before they appear at Court.

In Otaheite they rub their noses to-
gether in saluting.
The usual salutation at Cairo is
"How do you sweat?"—A dry hot
skin being a sure indication of a des-
tructive epidemical disorder.

From "Sketches of Portuguese Life and
Manners."

CONSCIENCE
"A gallego [a water carrier] was sent
for by a fidalgo, who, aware of his fi-
delity, unburdened his mind to him,
saying that a certain individual was
obnoxious to him. The good natu-
red gallego understood the hint; the
price agreed upon was a moidore; and
Senhor Mendez declared that his ex-
cellency's enemy should not witness
the setting of the sun. The fidalgo
rose from his seat, embraced his Gal-
lician friend with rapture, and insisted
on his partaking of some "vacca com
arros," on which he was just dining.
Mendez recoiled with horror at the
proposition, and exclaimed, "Your
excellency little knows my principles,
if you conceive me capable of eating
on a Friday!"

"One more instance may not per-
haps be thought too much (out of a
thousand I could cite), to show the
zeal and usefulness of gallegos, what-
ever be their allotted task. An indi-
vidual, who had amassed a good for-
tune in the Goa and Mozambique
trade, was living in the capital with a
mulatto woman; but her charms ceas-
ing to have their wonted influence o-
ver his heart, he paid his addresses to
a young lady in that quarter of Lisbon
called the Magdalena. Every arrange-
ment was made for his marriage with
the new object of his affections, and
the day was even appointed, but on
the eve of it, the mulatto, actuated by
the strongest jealousy, hired a gallego,
who, for a reward of five moidores, a-
greed to set fire to the young bride's
house, which he effected very cleverly.
But the circumstance which
most astonished the neighbours was,
that the families occupying the first
and second floors had full time to save
themselves, and even made every effort
to awaken their fellow lodgers above
stairs, but without effect; whence it
was naturally inferred that the good
gallego, from motives of pure hu-
manity, and to spare the mother,
daughter, and maid servant the pains
of burning, had begun his work by
cutting all their throats. This man
died also in a hospital; but obtained
absolution—having proved that he
had applied one moidore of the money
thus earned in causing masses to be
said for the souls of his victims!"

Instinct.—One of the most curious
instances of the ingenuity of animals
for self preservation is that related of
the dogs and cattle in South America,
which bark and low on the side of the
rivers to attract the alligators. When
they have brought them to a particu-
lar spot, they immediately run to an-
other, and drink rapidly, lest they
should be dragged into the stream,
and devoured by these voracious mon-
sters.

In a Paris paper, called the Nou-
veau, it is stated that there are four
dwellings to let in that city, and that
the price of rent diminishes every day.

Strong sense of shame.—Robert A.
the foreman to a respectable nursery-
man at some distance from town, who
had lived with his employer for ten
years, and borne a good character, on
Saturday se'night applying for his wa-
ges, claimed pay for a man up to that
day, although he had discharged him
some days before. His master said,
looking him steadfast in the face—Ro-
bert do you want to cheat me by ask-
ing wages for a man that you yourself
discharged eight days ago? He had
no sooner said this, than the miserable
conscience-stricken man blushed for-
sook his face, as if he had been stabbed
in the heart. When his master saw him
so much affected, he told him that he
should not discharge him, that he
might still labour as he had done, but
that, after such a manifestly dishonest
attempt, his character and the confi-
dence in it, were gone forever. On
Monday, Robert made his appearance,
but was utterly an altered man. The
agitation of his mind had reduced his
body to the feebleness of an infant's.
He took his spade and tried to use it,
but in vain, and it was with difficulty
that he reached his home. He went
to bed immediately, medical aid was
procured, but to no purpose, and the
poor fellow sunk under the sense of
his degradation, and expired on Wed-
nesday forenoon! His neighbor, who
attended him, says, that a short time
before he died, he declared that the
agony consequent on the loss of his
character as an honest man, which he
had for so many years maintained, was
the sole cause of his death.

Phil. Gaz.

Hydrophobia.—This opprobrium
medicorum has become at Lyons, a
mere bagatelle, and has completely
lost its terrific character by nipping
it in the bud. It appears that about a
year ago, a man was bitten by a dog,
who afterwards died mad; but that
his wife without delay, extracted the
poison by sucking the wound. This
was afterwards repeated at the request
of the physician, and no hydrophobia
supervened in either. She afterwards
went by the name of La Chien Sue,
and her example was this year follow-
ed by three women who go by the
same name, and whose business it has
been during the hot months to suck
the wounds of all who are bitten by any
mad animal. Ten francs is their
charge for the first sucking, and five
for every succeeding one. Of 38 ca-
ses which occurred since the first of
June, not one terminated fatally, nor
even experienced the symptoms of hy-
drophobia, although the animals were
raving mad, and died in that state.

Bath. Chron.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector.
A Noble Act.—Capt. Rogers of the
Bee, when under way from New Lon-
don to this place, was hailed from shore
and told, a boy was overboard—look-
ing astern he discovered at the dis-
tance of about 20 rods, his black boy a-
bout 9 years of age, sinking. Capt. R.
immediately jumped into his boat, then
hoisted at his stern, & dropped her in-
to the water, calling for oars; one was
thrown, but over-shot him some dis-
tance, another was sent, but equally
wide of the mark. Capt. R. now jumped
over aub every thing on, even his hat;
swam about 4 rods, got hold of an oar,
regained his boat, and then made the
best of his way to where the boy was
last seen—who had already sunk four
times; the last time he came up noth-
ing was seen above water but his hands.
On gaining the spot, the water 16 feet
deep, muddy and rilled, so much so,
that nothing could be seen, he imme-
diately drove his oar, which fortunatel-
ly was 18 feet long, into the mud, and
as he thought made fast his boat to it,
and then dived, as before stated, with
boots, hat and all on; in this situation
he could not reach the bottom, but
feeling the oar he grasped it, and hauled
himself down, and fortunately felt the
boy under the eel grass at about 5 feet
from the oar, got hold of him by the
head, and with much difficulty (having
taken in a considerable quantity of wa-
ter) once more gained the surface; but
what were his feelings in this critical
and exhausted state, to find his boat
drifted to that distance which made it
impossible for him either to recover
her, or regain his vessel, and almost
sinking himself, unable to move or
swim a single stroke, he with a perse-
verance and fortitude hardly to be ac-
counted for, still grasped the boy and
fought with death for the prize. He
at length saw his boat reach the shore
and a man jumped into her, and altho'
at the distance of half a mile, it gave
him fresh strength. It reached just
in time to save him from sinking;
and he was taken in so completely ex-
hausted, that he could not stand for
some hours.

The boy's knees were drawn up
nearly to his stomach, and every limb
so stiff that it was impossible to bend
them; but by rubbing him constantly

for nearly 4 hours, with brandy, &c.
he was resuscitated, and is now doing
well.
The boy was under water from 15 to
20 minutes.
On Capt. R's diving for the boy he
first discovered his hat was an impedi-
ment to his sinking, and when near the
bottom knocked it off. In the hat was
a letter, and although the wind blew
fresh all night, (the accident took place
in the latter part of the afternoon) the
next morning after sun rise the letter
was found floating over the very spot
where the boy was taken up!

From the New-York Enquirer.

The Pacha of Egypt.—In a work re-
cently published at Paris by the Count
de Noe, entitled *Memoires relatifs
a l'expédition Anglaise partie de Ben-
gale, en 1800, &c.* we meet with a cu-
rious anecdote respecting this famous
Egyptian despot.

"Mohammed Yousouf, a Circassian
by birth, had been sold in his youth
as a slave to a Pacha of Asia Minor.
His master, struck with his handsome
face and manifest talents, conceived a
strong liking for him and adopted
him as his son. Soon after this the
rebellion of Oglou Pacha took place,
and both father and son joined the force
sent to suppress it. They arrived
just in time to witness the defeat of the
Turkish Admiral by Oglou. The
Admiral, who was to answer, accord-
ing to usage, with his head, for such
a disaster, could devise no other mode
of escaping from the consequence than
that of throwing the blame on some of
his officers. His choice fell on the
Pacha, the adopted father of Moham-
med, and to Mohammed himself he
applied for aid to draw his father into
the snare, promising him the spoils.
He succeeded to his utmost wish. The
unfortunate father and his adopted son
visited the Admiral's tent, where the
conversation happening to fall on the
perfection to which the English had
brought the manufacture of fire arms,
the Admiral produced a pair of Lon-
don made pistols, one of which was
loaded and the other was not. The
one not loaded was presented to the
Pacha, and while he was admiring its
beauty, the Admiral discharged the
other at his head. He fell to the
earth, and his unnatural son comple-
ted the work with his dagger.

"This execrable act procured for
Mohammed the post of Kiaya-Bey or
Vice-Admiral. The bloody head of
his paternal friend was sent to Con-
stantinople, and his memory was char-
ged with the disgrace of a defeat which
another officer had suffered. Not
many years elapsed before, through
the protection of the Captain Pacha
and the intrigues of the Seraglio, Mo-
hammed Yousouf was raised to the
station of Vice Roy of Egypt!"

And this is the man who is now the
chief enemy of Grecian freedom, and
whose son Ibrahim is the only military
commander of talents in the ranks of
the Turkish troops.

Rural Simplicity.—A young cock-
ney lady, whose ideas of a country life
were formed from reading Thomson's
Seasons, received an invitation to
spend a few weeks with her aunt, a-
bout fifty miles from London; and was
extremely disappointed at the total ab-
sence of the Arcadian simplicity
which she had pictured to herself in a
country life. One day, however, she
considered herself fortunate, by en-
countered a shepherd returning from
the fields, with crook in hand. Youth,
said she, why have you not got your
pipe with you? "Be-kase, ma'am,
answered he, I han't got no backee."

Good Advice.—An old tax gatherer
gave to a young one the following ad-
vice on the advantage of civility in
his avocation: "Remember," said he,
"more flies are caught with honey
than with vinegar."

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Owen's System.—If the lead-
ing principles of Mr. Owen's Scheme
for a new Social Order are such that
their complete success would com-
pletely unhinge society; if, in short,
he is a visionary enthusiast, bewildered
by waking dreams, he is at least a
benevolent one. The last New Har-
mony Gazette brings another discourse,
delivered by Mr. Owen, at the Sun-
day Meeting for instruction in the
New System," held July 16, 1826.
This Discourse commences in the fol-
lowing strain:

"Having, years past, in divers
publications, and in various public pro-
ceedings in the old, and latterly in the
new world, exposed the errors, absur-
dities, and evils of the Superstitions of
the earth—by the Declaration of
Mental Independence, on the Fourth
of July, given the death-blow, as it is
hoped and believed, to all the mass of
foolly and irrationally emanating there-
from, we now proceed to develop pure
and genuine Religion."

This Religion is supposed up in one
word—*Charity*, and in the whole Dis-
course there is not the slightest allu-
sion to Deity, nor to Providence. It is
pure *Atheism*, that is taught under the
name of Religion, in New Harmony.

In defiance, it appears to us, of the
most irresistible evidence of every day,
that character cannot be formed for
individuals of the human race, (how-
ever it may be improved by education)
he lays down the reverse as an axiom,
and as the fundamental principle of his
system!

The whole object of the discourse
now before us is, that *anger* is not to
be entertained, upon any pretence
whatever, by one individual against an-
other; and the practical application
of this theory is stated in these words:

"If I am right, my friends, in these
principles, which I have now endeav-
ored briefly to explain, we all of us
have a very important task before us.
We have to ask ourselves, in the first
place, what progress have we individ-
ually made in the practice of this sys-
tem during the last week?

Have we been angry with any one?

Have we spoken ill of any one?

Have we thought ill of any one?

If we have done either of these three
things, we have been acting con-
trary to the fundamental principles
on which our community is formed:

And, if we have done so, as often as we
have so erred, we have created a prac-
tical obstacle in the way of our pro-
gress. We have also proved to our-
selves, that we are yet but imperfectly
acquainted with the principles which
we came here to advocate and to carry
into practice."

The indulgence of unreasonable an-
ger is forbidden by the laws and pre-
cepts of every Society—carried to ex-
cess, is a baneful vice. But, is there
not an opposite extreme, the practical ef-
fect of which will be to destroy all mor-
al distinctions, by confounding right
and wrong? If, for example, the child
be disobedient, shall not the parent be
displeased? If crime be manifest,
shall not the criminal be thought ill of?
Shall the virtuous and the vicious, the
sage and the sot, the prudent and the
profligate, be all held in the same es-
timation? If not, surely the criminal,
the drunkard, and the abandoned, must
be both thought and spoken ill of. And
there is at least one relation of Society
which no innovation can displace,
which is absolutely inconsistent with
this universal toleration—that of pa-
rent and child.

No society can exist, (in our belief)
much less exist *harmoniously*, for any
length of time, without a belief in a fu-
ture state of rewards and punishments.
Discharge the human being from that
responsibility, and not all the milk of
human kindness can neutralize the bad
passions of men educated in disregard
of parental authority, and taught to re-
gard right and wrong with equal com-
placency.

We know very well that the advo-
cates of Mr. Owen's scheme will an-
swer, that most of the crimes of Socie-
ty are conventional, and will disappear
on the complete success of that fea-
ture or part of his plan by which all
right of property is abolished. But
there are other crimes of equally seri-
ous import, which have no connection
with property, one class of which will
certainly not be diminished by the in-
troduction of the new doctrine concern-
ing marriage and divorce, which is
one of Mr. Owen's principles. If these
be not censured nor punished, how
will they be restrained or prevented?

I here will also arise a new class of
crime, out of the peculiarities of the
new system. In our system, for ex-
ample, it is a crime for one man to
take that which has been acquired by
the industry of another: in the new
system it will become a crime for a
man to take that which is acquired by
his own industry.

We have thrown out these cursory
observations, to refute a suggestion we
have somewhere seen, that our former
statement of Mr. Owen's denunciation
of a Trinity of Errors might imply, if
not approbation, at least indifference,
towards his scheme of Society. Far
from us be such a sentiment. But our
principles teach us, that error of opin-
ion not only may, but ought, to be tol-
erated, being an evil which will cor-
rect itself if left to itself, but which de-
nunciation, persecution, and reviling,
might confirm and fortify, perhaps be-
yond the force of reason.

Mr. Brewster, a watch maker, of
Portsmouth, (N. H.) has made two
pair of scissors—one weighing half a
grain, the other a quarter! They
must be very useful!

Paper Clocks.—Among the recent
Parisian inventions is a curious one of
making clocks of Paper, which are
assembled to be an improvement on
metallic machinery, they never re-
quire oil, and are wonderfully light and
simple in their movements.